

The Adams Sentinel.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1846.

NO. 3.

Poetry.

From the United States Gazette.

STANZAS.

Farewell to gay youth with its buoyance, its gladness,
Which so often the heart like a coronal wore;
Its blossoms now fall in the chill path of sadness,
And the fresh dews of morning perfume them no more.

No dream of Ambition my soul can revisit,
And angel-winged hopes back to heaven have flown;
And the sweet faith in Friendship too; ah! how we miss it,
When we roam this bleak world, a sad pilgrim, alone.

Alone, for the friends of our youth have departed;
Some are afar, but alas! many more
Have dismissed the light smile which the false and cold-hearted,
Like a bright April morn, so deceitfully wore.

Some true friends in earth's icy bosom are sleeping,
The cold tenants mocked by the sweet breathing flowers;
Yet happier are they than the lone one now weeping,
O'er memories of love and of once happy hours.

We scarce know the spot where the cold clay enshrouds
Forms once so dear to us; hearts once so gay—
The spring smile of welcome, the bright happy face,
And Affection's warm blushes, alas! where are they?

Yet 'tis well that we love not life's treasures too dearly,
For the pilgrim who wends toward a holier shrine
Than the pleasures of earth ever built us, should cheerily
The ties of this brief sad existence resign.

We should minister balm to the care-worn and weary,
And lose sickly self in sweet charity's glow;
No leisure to mark that existence is dreary,
Nor to dream that one rose-bud is lost in the snow.

When selfishness far from the bosom we banish,
Content the loved exile returns to his home;
The heart-chilling shadows of sadness will vanish
Like mist from the mountain when morning has come.

And why should we live in the innocent graces
Of childhood and infancy often renewed,
Past pleasures reflected from fresh, angel faces
And loves yet untarnished, and friendships yet true?

Miscellaneous.

REFLECTION.

As we look back on our past lives, we regret many a bargain we have made and many a step we have taken. Here we went too fast, and there too slow; one day we lost by our folly, and the next by our pride and extravagance. In reviewing the past, we thus see causes for regret and repentance. But there is one thing we are never sorry for, let us live as long as we may—we never mourn over a correct and virtuous life. When pillowed for the night, we have no reproaches for a good deed or a kind suggestion. When the world has no attraction for us—when its prospects and its glories are fading from our gaze, and the visions of an eternal state are bursting upon us—it is then we love to think of an honest and upright life. Who, with the hour of death in view, would ever perform a wicked act? One hour of serious reflection will unfit us for any vicious society or unholy career. How strange it is that, amid the dying and the dead, mankind will so far forget themselves and their Creator as to pursue a career of folly and crime, when the next breath of disease may sweep them to destruction.—*Port. Bulletin.*

CHILDREN'S HAPPINESS.

Never attempt to improve the happiness of children; depend upon it, you won't succeed, try how you may. "Pretty little dears," said a good-looking old gentleman one day, as he looked at a group of children at play, "how I love the little innocents; here, get a pen'north of apples, and share them amongst you." He walked on, but yielding to a feeling of curiosity, we remained to watch the event. The apples were soon obtained, the game was stopped, of course. One having claimed rather a larger share than his companion, a fight ensued: his opponent getting the worst of it, retired in tears to the mother of the stronger one, who soon appeared on the scene and having cuffed him soundly, took him home for punishment. Another soon disappeared, like the black boy, with stomach-ache in his countenance; while another, dissatisfied with his allowance, remained on the field giving sorrow vent. The apples of discord had been effectually dropped into their Elysium, the whole appeared suddenly transformed from enlightened children into men of the world. Selfishness had appeared amongst them, and had not forgotten to bring his companion Misery, whom, although he heartily despises, he seldom travels without. The happiness of a child is, perhaps, the only perfect earthly pleasure: do not attempt to improve perfection, or you will certainly destroy it. If you see a child unhappy, you may readily interfere, perhaps with good effect; but when he is happy, in the name of humanity let him alone.

Is not this world a proper scene for a benevolent and ardent mind?—There are bodies to heal, minds to enlighten and reform, social institutions to change, children to educate. In all this, is there nothing that I can do?

MATRIMONIAL.

The captain of a ship had laid in a casket of claret for his own table. After being some time at sea, as he was overhauling his cabin stores he thought more bottles were missing than he could remember of having used. While reflecting upon the subject, the idea occurred to him that probably the cabin boy was the cause of the deficiency. To ascertain the truth of his suspicion he concealed himself in a state room and waited until the time for preparing dinner. The boy soon came in, and having arranged the table, went to the basket, took out a bottle and said, "Jean Von Dorsten, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Rosina Claret, born in Burgundy. Notice is hereby given for the first, second and third times—if no man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will take place." The roguish fellow thereupon placed the bottle to his mouth, drained it, and cast it out of the window. The Captain said nothing, but, after dinner, went upon deck, provided himself with a good rope's end, and called the boy to him. "Jean," said he, "I've got something interesting to tell you—I'm going to have you married." "S-o," ejaculated Jean, casting an anxious glance at the rope's end, "have me married, Captain?" "Yes. Now listen and see that it is done according to law." The Captain elevated his voice so as to be heard all over the ship and cried, "Know all men that Jean Von Dorsten, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Barbara Ropes, born in Russia. Notice is hereby given for the first, second and third times—if no man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will immediately take place." Hereupon the jolly sailor raised his arm to perform this interesting ceremony, but before it descended, Jean proclaimed in a loud voice, "I forbid the bans." "What, you rascal!" said the Captain, "did you not drink my claret?" "Yes—but if you know it you also know that I did it all according to law. If you had forbidden the bans as I do now I should not have touched it." The Captain could not repress a hearty laugh.—At length he answered—"This time I'll let you go, but remember if you ever cast your eyes on Miss Claret again, you shall be wedded to Miss Ropes in such a style that you'll not forget the company to your dying day."

JACKS ASHORE DRILLING AS INFANTRY.

At the time that an attack upon Point Isabel was apprehended, and the brave sailors of the fleet were transferred to the shore to aid in the defence of the Point, the officers were a little nonplussed in drilling them in "land tactics." The word of command as given by the infantry officer was all "hand over fist," to the sailors. They could get along with the "manual" well enough, but when it came to the "movements," they were thrown completely on their beam ends, and Lieut. R. of the Navy, was compelled to aid his friend of the land service.

The officer, when desirous of forming the company into line, in the direction in which they were marching, cried, "company into line!" but the tars only hitched up their trousers, and marched on until Lieut. R. called out, "Line-of-battle-ships abreast on the starboard beam!" when the movement was accurately and expeditiously executed. He then wished to deploy the men as skirmishers and charge, and ordered "Line-of-battle-ships, bear down upon the enemy!" and off they rushed like a whirlwind, with a loud huzza, striking their bayonets into every clump of bushes, or slashing with their sabres every prickly pear within their reach.

Major —, of the Infantry, who was superintending the drill, ordered, "Rally on the reserve!" but on rolled the sailors, like the waves of the ocean, with redoubled energy, till their own officer, who had had the order explained to him, cried out—"Line-of-battle-ships, ready about!" The old boatman, who acted as sergeant, replied instantly—"Aye, aye, sir—all ready!" "Bout ship, and away she goes, all sail set," bawled the lieutenant. Every man wheeled on his own axis, and steering for his former position, came in with a perfect rush, all right and tight.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Assiduity and Perseverance.—The most usual way among young men who have no resolution of their own is, first to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time; then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of the third; still unsteady, always changing. However, be assured that every change of this nature is for the worse. People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life; but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you: it will be your support in youth, and comfort in old age.

Few are sensible of that economy in reading which selects, almost exclusively, the very first order of books. Why should a man, except for some special reason, read a very inferior book, at the very time he might be reading one of the highest order?

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

During the late storm, Captain David W. C. Cook, of the schooner King, from Taunton, had a most wonderful escape in an open skiff. When off Egg Harbor, N. J., the schooner upset, unshipping her main boom, which struck the skiff, knocked out the stern, stove in about one third of her bow, and broke her loose from the schooner. The Captain leaped into her, dragging the cook after him, when the storm separated him from the schooner, leaving two men on board who went down with the vessel.

The skiff upset during the night and the cook was drowned. Captain Cook, who was lashed to the boat, succeeded in getting loose and clung to the bottom of the boat. Drifting before the waves, he, on the following day, made Cape May; but when within half a mile from the beach, the wind veered round and he was driven to sea again. During the following night the storm raged still more furiously and his boat rolled over several times; still he clung to it and in the morning at about 4 o'clock landed safely about 4 miles south of Haddonfield, where the breakers were running mountains high—and where, the pilots say, it is perilous to land with the lightest breeze from the East.

It is truly astonishing, when the winds and waves were dashing to pieces brigs, schrs. and other strong well made vessels, that so shattered a boat should have lived in such a sea and carried in safety a human being at least 75 miles in a straight direction, and of course much farther in her circuitous route. Surely old Neptune himself could not have managed the storm with better success.

To the above we may add another wonderful escape from death in the same gale. A vessel named the Mary Adelaide was capsized at Squam Beach, N. J., and all on board perished except a young lady—whose preservation was most remarkable.

When the wreckers boarded the sloop, they found it drifting bottom upward.—They were about to abandon it, when their attention was directed to a noise inside the hull! They immediately cut away the planking, and, to their astonishment and joy, found a young woman alive, who proved to be Miss Lamson, a niece of the late captain of the sloop. She was taken ashore and kindly provided for. She says she stood up to her neck in water, from the time the vessel capsized, and lived for two or three days on the small quantity of air in the hold, between the water line and the hull.—When the vessel grounded at low tide, she was able to sit down and had a larger supply of fresh air, although the water was up to her waist. Who can describe the agonizing fears which preyed upon her in that dreadful prison, the awful apprehension that she must soon fall exhausted into the watery grave which surrounded her, her joy when rescued, and her sorrow at learning the fate of her beloved uncle! Truth is indeed stranger than fiction.

The New Orleans Picayune, in giving the details connected with the loss of the steamer New York, says—

A little before she went down, the motion of the boat as she fell over on her side caused her bell to strike a single stroke—the knell, as it were, of the noble ship. Capt. Phillips was calm and determined throughout the dreadful scene. The passengers were apprized of their danger betimes.

The scenes in the ladies' cabin were of the most agonizing description, but it is idle to dwell upon them.

It is supposed that from thirty to forty thousand dollars in gold, silver and bank notes were lost in the vessel, belonging in part to passengers, but principally consigned here.

The hope of the country depends upon the proper culture of the female mind. It is woman that implants in us our first virtuous sentiments, and her tender care, in most instances, first instils into our minds the elements of knowledge. Educate all the mothers of the land, and the sons will not grow up in ignorance. Men may, in the cares and anxieties of business, be neglectful of the early mental culture of their children; but I have never yet seen a mother, whose mind was irradiated with the least spark of intelligence, that did not manifest a proper interest in the education of her offspring.

I have seen a man—a religious man—press his foot down repeatedly on a small ant-hill, while a great number of the poor animals have been busy on it. Never did such a thing—never. Oh, Providence! how many poor insects of thine are exposed to be trodden to death in every path. Are not all beings within thy care?

Affliction falls upon some, as the genial shower upon the earth's bosom, to call forth fair flowers from seeds long sterile.

Never Read to an Editor.—Never read an article aloud for the edification of an editor, for ten chances to one he has read it before you, and will set you down as a decided bore.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Reproduction of the Potato.*—The Newark Advertiser says that the Rev. N. S. Smith, of the city of New York, has discovered a method of raising excellent potatoes from the seeds of the ball of the plant.—About four years ago he planted the seeds of an ordinary plant, and obtained potatoes about the size of a pea. These he planted the next year, with the seeds from their plants, and both yielded potatoes of an increased size. Again, the third year, he planted the second year's potatoes and their seeds, and had the pleasure of gathering potatoes large enough for the table, of the finest flavor and texture; and entirely free from the rot, although planted alongside of those having the disease. He finds that the potato raised from the seeds, instead of the roots, is as hard and good in the spring as when dug from the drill.

A late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains an account of a remarkable surgical operation performed on a lady, the wife of a clergyman at Easton, Pennsylvania, by Dr. E. H. Dixon, of New York, in the presence of Drs. Cooper, Sloan and Inness. In the case alluded to, the lady had received a contusion from a window-sash falling on the top of the skull, no less than seventeen years before. This was followed by severe and constant pain, till life became a burthen too great to be endured. What the cause was it seemed impossible to say—as there was not even an eschar to direct the surgeon. In this emergency Dr. Dixon performed the operation for trepanning, being guided by the seat of the pain only. A piece of the skull, one inch and a half in diameter, was removed, when the cause at once came to light. A projection had grown from the bone and pressed upon the brain—causing years of distress, and withdrawing a most estimable lady from society and usefulness.

"Indian Corn Fixings."—The celebrated ELMU BURRIT, the American Blacksmith, who is at present engaged in a pedestrian tour through England, has furnished the editors of the British papers with a list of 26 receipts for making various articles of food of Indian cornmeal. These receipts (Mr. Burrit says) he applied for and received from ladies in various parts of the Union.—"They are not extracted from books, but penned by their own hands, from their own personal experience in converting cornmeal not only into food for the common people, but into luxuries that would tempt the most fastidious palate."

Mr. Burrit calls his communication "An Olive Leaf from the Housewives of America to the Housewives of Great Britain and Ireland." It contains receipts for Johnny cakes, Indian pound cakes, butter cakes, ginger cakes, corn dodgers, hoe cakes, corn muffins, Yankee brown bread, hasty pudding, cornmeal pudding, baked and boiled puddings, Indian dumplings, green corn puddings, hominy, &c.

Liberality.—The Providence Journal expatiates on the largeness of heart exhibited by an insurance company in that city. A schooner arrived in the harbor from the South, with sickness on board which was reported to be yellow fever. It was not exactly that, but the bilious remittent of the Southern States, so bad, however, that not a man of the crew was able to do duty, and the captain had made up his mind to lay the vessel to and let her drift. At this juncture Mr. Edwin Waterman, a young sailor belonging to another vessel, courageously went on board, despite the alarm of a contagious and mortal disease, and single handed was successful in bringing the schooner to port. For this commendable piece of service the company in which the cargo was insured made him a present of — twenty dollars.

"Won't you take it out in Sawing?"—A newly commissioned Justice of the Peace, of the town of M., Susquehanna county, a few years since, was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony for the first time. It took place at the house of the bride's father, who, though the wealthy owner of a large farm and saw-mill, always had an eye to saving of money by an advantageous barter. After the two had been made one according to the laws of the State, the bride's father beckoned the Justice aside and said: "Squire, won't you take it out in sawing?"

The Justice replied, as it was customary to give the first fee to the bride, he should prefer the "cash."

"Two dollars were paid him, with the remark, 'Oh, well, if you're gwine to give it to Nancy, it's all right.'"

Who are those that make up the people of a country? Those who labor.—Strike down the wages of the laborer, and you strike down your country.—Starve the people of your own factories, to feed those of a foreign country—and you become a traitor of the blackest dye.

Anxiety to Vote.—At a late election in Illinois a Dutch woman went to the polls at Chester and offered a vote, giving as a reason that her husband was sick and could not attend the polls.

Cannon and Shot for the East—Our Public Works.—Two hundred tons of cannon and shot for the Revenue service are now ready to be shipped from the establishment of Messrs. Knap & Totten, to New York. There is some difficulty about shipping via our Public Works, on account of the very high Tolls exacted by our very liberal and accomplished business Board of Canal Commissioners. The Toll List on such articles exacts \$7 per ton, and this large lot of freight can be shipped via Beaver, Erie, Buffalo, and the New York Public works, cheaper than by our own. This is only one instance of the injurious effect resulting from the miserable government of our State works. If these men were fit for their stations, they would have revised and simplified the whole system of Tolls, and made such reduction as would have greatly increased the Revenue of the State. To our certain knowledge, men of business, and real blue Locofocos too, have urged upon the Board, time and again, the ruinous effect of their obstinately adhering to system, but all without avail.

The above is from the Pittsburg Gazette, and it shows how miserably the affairs of Pennsylvania are managed. No matter what is involved in its consequences, party views, party men, and party feelings, must be consulted. We need another Canal Commissioner—the election of Mr. Power will remedy these evils.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The President plunged the nation into the Mexican war, without any authority of law, without preparation, without necessity, without justice, and without excuse; and, after floundering and blundering along for a few months, at an expense of some fifty or sixty millions, escaping the total failure of military operations and destruction of our army, only by a victory almost miraculous, comes puffing and blowing into Congress, at the last hour of the session, and begs for an appropriation to enable him to bribe Mexico to agree to some sort of terms of peace. The outrage of the commencement is exceeded, if possible, by this most ridiculous conclusion.—*Fredonian.*

The Pittsburg Post, a loco-foco paper which professed to be friendly to the Tariff of '42, suddenly discovered imperfections in the Tariff of 1842, and beauties in the British Tariff, which had before escaped its notice. As a proper reward for its keenness of vision the Administration has given it the publishing of the Sales of Public Lands. Northern dough-faces are plentiful, and can be bought at reasonable prices.—*Reading Journal.*

Orders Stopped.—The Newark Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says, that orders have been received in that city to suspend the further building of government wagons. Whether it is an entire suspension, or but temporary, the Advertiser is not advised. About one hundred and fifty have been constructed and sent forward from that city.

A Fighting Family.—The Taylors are death for fighting. One Zachary Taylor flogged the Mexicans very badly some months ago, and got promoted.—Now we see another Zachariah Taylor has been whipping his wife in Baltimore and got into prison by the act, and hasty pay one dollar to get out.

There have been two deaths by hydrophobia in Pittsburgh this week.—The victims were Mr. John Pritchard, a young man about 18 years of age, who was bitten by a mad dog nine months ago, and Mr. Gustavus Sandoll Chandler, who was bitten four months ago. A man named Sprat was also suffering from the dreadful malady, and was not expected to survive.

The "Oldest Inhabitant."—The Picayune found out who that much talked of individual, the "oldest inhabitant," is. An elderly chap, speaking of his great knowledge of the Western country the other day, said that he had known the Mississippi river ever since it was a small creek! He's the man.

A Monster.—The Ohio Statesman of Columbus, says that Gen. M. S. Wade, of Cincinnati, has raised from a young tree, a pippin apple one foot and a quarter in circumference, and in weight twenty ounces.

We would scarcely believe it, if we did not find it published in the newspaper.

Do not talk about your neighbors, we beg of you do not. It is unkind. We are so situated in this life that we are often dependent upon them for offices of kindness that money will not buy. How a harsh, or a light word will grate on the memory of a neighbor forever, and how he might refuse us his aid if he remembered it against us. It is then our interest to speak well of our neighbors. Again, it is unprincipled to speak ill of them. It is impolite and sinful, and with all these arguments against the practice, it is much to be wondered at that the ninth commandment is not regarded with more respect. A flattering word about a person whom we do not know has often commended us to his favor, while a slighting remark, unintentional perhaps, has made him our enemy forever.

Correspondence of the London Times.
MADRID, Aug. 11, 1846.

A rather romantic incident occurred in the escape of the 286 soldiers, compromised in the Galician insurrection, which is not unworthy of being noticed. Amongst them was a young sergeant, who was attached to a beautiful Galician girl. This attachment was returned with all the passionate fidelity of a Spanish female heart. When her lover was sentenced to be transported to the Havana, she dressed herself in soldier's clothes, and went on board with him at the Ferrol. As the packet was approaching Lisbon, it was she who suggested to the crew of the revenue boat of the Vigo, and others, to rise and overpower the crew of the packet; and she herself, the first laid her hand on the Captain's collar and arrested him. She then placed herself at the head of the mutineers, who chose her for their leader without knowing who she was; they believed her to be a young conscript of an unusually daring character, and they submitted to be guided by her. Thus the love of a young woman, who had never been out of her village till then, led to the escape of nearly 300 men, for whom, no doubt, a terrible fate was reserved.

Curious Discovery.—Dragging for dead bodies is sometimes unsuccessful, but a curious discovery has been lately made in Cincinnati. A child of six years was drowned in the canal, and a long time was lost in dragging for the body without success. A young woman recommended them to get a loaf of bread and put some quicksilver in it, averring that it would float to the body. The bread thus prepared floated to a distance, remained stationary after turning round several times, and beneath the spot occupied by the loaf the child was found.

A Good Joke.—A well-known physician in town, is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry. "Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time, in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.—*N. York paper.*

It is said that a married woman at Pittsfield, Mass., was recently struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, and the editor of the Rochester American has, we verily believe, uttered a very wicked libel upon the married men of that beautiful town, for he says he understands that a number of them have since the event invited the Artillery Companies to come and discharge their pieces upon their (the husbands') premises. We don't believe this slander upon the Pittsfield people.

The great popularity of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, and the extent of its business, may be inferred from the fact that during the last four months no less than ten thousand and fifty-two visitor's names were booked there.

Dear Reading.—The first newspaper published in Virginia was printed at Williamsburg, the seat of government, 1780. The terms were conspicuously placed at the head of the paper, and ran thus:—

"All persons may be supplied with this paper at Fifty Dollars a year, and have advertisements (of a moderate length) inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after."

The paper was issued once a week, and of course its cost to subscribers was about ninety-six cents per number. What would be said of such a price in these days of cheap literature?

Commercial Value of Insects.—The importance of insects, commercially speaking, is scarcely ever thought of.—Great Britain does not pay less than 1,000,000 of dollars annually for the dried carcasses of the tiny insect, the cochineal; and another Indian insect, gum shellac, is scarcely less valuable. More than 1,500,000 of human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk; and the silk worm alone creates an annual circulating medium of nearly 200,000,000 of dollars. 500,000 dollars are annually spent in England alone for foreign honey—at least 10,000 cwt. of wax is imported into that country every year. Then, there are the gall-nuts of commerce, used for dyeing and making ink, etc.; while the cantharides, or Spanish fly, is an absolute indispensable materia medica.

A Good and Wise Man.—The Pittsburg Chronicle notices that a subscriber to that paper, on the 10th inst., called and paid for it a year in advance, which when completed will make him a subscriber of the paper for 51 years. He is a good man.

"Do you keep an album, Julia?" said the mistress of a boarding-school to one of her pupils, a young girl fresh from the country.

"No me'm," said Julia, "but mother keeps a dairy."

ROCK-CREEK FARM

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, Administrator with the Will annexed, of WILLIAM MCLELLAN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, will sell at Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 22d of September, inst. at 3 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, that valuable

FARM,
situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Harrisburg, containing

120 ACRES,
or upwards, of Patented Land. For further particulars see Bills posted at the public places. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to attend the sale as the property must be sold.—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Terms to suit the times.

WM. KING, Adm'r.

Sept. 7.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a certain

PLANTATION

Or Tract of Patented Land,

situate and lying part in the Township of Straban, and partly in the Township of Mountpleasant, in the said County, three miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of Isaac Miller, Benjamin Myers, and others, containing

137 Acres, neat measure.

Having thereon erected a one and one-half story

STONE HOUSE,

large Bank Barn, partly stone, and partly frame. Stone Wash-house, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, and other out-houses; also, near the door, a spring of never-failing water, and a small stream passing through the Farm. There are also

TWO ORCHARDS

thereon, yielding choice Fruit, and a variety of FRUIT TREES. There is a good proportion of MEADOW, and also of WOOD-LAND, well timbered. The whole Farm is in a good state of cultivation. To be sold as late the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises, and the terms will then be made known by BENJAMIN MALAUN, the Administrator of said Estate; and also to persons wishing to view the premises, in the mean while, by the Widow, residing thereon.

BENJAMIN MALAUN,

Administrator of George Myers, de'd.

By the Court,

WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Aug. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Account of DAVID CHAMBERLAIN, Assignee in trust, &c. of THOMAS GOODMAN, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Second Account of Joseph B. TINGER, Trustee of GEORGE BITTINGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Account of CHARLES KETTERWELL, GEORGE DEARDORFF, and WILLIAM R. SABLEN, Trustees of ARCHIBALD LOVE, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Account of SAMUEL MILLER, Assignee of the estate and effects of ISAAC LEFFYER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to the public, that he has given into the possession of JAMES CAMP, of Berwick township, Adams county, one Grey Horse, which I purchased from Capt. L. Waggoner. I notify the public not to purchase said horse, nor take him by distress or otherwise, as he belongs to me.

J. L. NOEL.

Berwick, Aug. 29, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to the public, that he has left in the possession of PETER REIGLE, of Huntington township, Adams county, the following property, belonging to the subscriber; and he notifies the public not to purchase, or take by distress or otherwise, any of the same, to wit:—One sorrel Horse, one Colt, one Grey Mare, one Wagon, one Plough, one Harrow, one Shovel-Plough and Fork, two sets of Horse-gears, one Mantle-Clock, one Cook-Stove, two Beds with Bedding, one Carpet, all the Wheat in the Barn, all the Oats in the Straw, and the Corn in growth.

JAMES WILT.

Lattimore township, Aug. 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

YOU will parade at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Fairfield, on Saturday the 26th day of September, inst. at 10 o'clock, precisely, in Summer Uniform. Each member to be provided with 10 rounds of ball and cartridge, as there will be a shooting at a target by the members.

By order of the Captain,

A. COBEAN, O. S.

Sept. 14.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, viz:—

The account of John Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, Executors of the last will and testament of Valentine Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Mark, Administrator of Peter Mark, deceased, who was Guardian of Polly Sterner, Caroline Sterner, and Adeline Sterner.

The account of Alexander J. Thompson, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Kerr, deceased.

The account of Philip Wolff, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Wolff, jun. deceased.

The account of Joseph Fink, jun. Administrator of the Estate of Ephraim Davis, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1846.

NEW**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams county, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS,

just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,

300 do. Golden TWEED,

600 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS, double width,

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEYS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON,

Aug. 17.

IMPORTANT TO ALL**COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.**

YOU may be sure of obtaining,

at all times, pure and highly

avored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

PLUMBE**National Daguerrian Gallery,**

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 138 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs Broadway.

June 8.

WALTER & CO.**FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE**

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,

T. Jones & Co.,

W. S. Wyman,

T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,

Com. & Far Bank,

Lot, Kinsey & Co.,

Slingstaff & Devries,

July 27.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

P. A. & S. SMALL,

OF YORK,

HAVE constantly on hand GUANO, of the

best quality, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Extract from the American Agriculturist: Guano is valuable for every kind of soil except that which is already rich, and to every kind of field or garden crop, Grass, Vegetables, Fruit and Flowers. The reason it is so serviceable to all, arises from the fact of it containing every kind of food necessary for the growth of stem, flower, fruit and seed.

The eminent Chemist, Dr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, says: "It comes nearer to a Universal Compost than any other excremental manure."

Purchasers will be furnished with directions for use.

York, Aug. 21.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE

and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Freights from Philadelphia.**REGULAR LINE OF CARS.**

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

Encourage Home Industry.**FARMERS & MECHANICS****WOOLEN FACTORY,**

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing,

Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed

Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking

Yarn, and Wool carded

into Rolls.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found 33 1/2 per yard

Cloth, narrow, 45 1/2 "

Kentucky Jeans, 25 "

Blanketing, narrow, 55 "

Linseys, 31 1/2 "

Woolen Flannels, colored, 35 "

Do. white, 31 1/2 "

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz:—At George Basehart's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown; and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Fessler's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27.

All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

A CARD—PILES CURED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1842.

Messrs. Editors: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Hemorrhoids, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles, but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

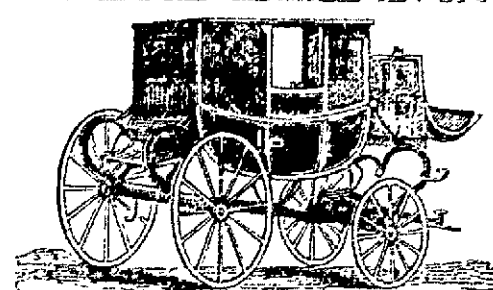
HUMANITY.

Jayne's Alternative, an Alternative and Depurative Preparation, combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Scoury, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele (swelled neck) enlargements of the bones, joints or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter, ring-worm, bites, pimples, carbuncles, &c. dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 14.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SMITH PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Blacksmithing,

CONFEREES' MEETING.

From the North American.

The Prospect.

At a meeting of the Whig Conferees of the 15th Congressional District of Penn., composed of the Counties of York and Adams, held at the house of S. Hafer, in Abbottstown, on Saturday the 19th Sept. 1844, H. SPALDING, Esq., of Adams county, was called to the chair, and Jacob Wirt, Esq., of York county, appointed Secretary.

The following proceedings were had: The Conferees representing the Whigs of the 15th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of York and Adams, having met this day, pursuant to appointment, for the purpose of conferring together upon the best course to be pursued by the Whigs of the district in reference to the selection of a suitable Candidate for Congress to be supported by them at the ensuing election, respectfully submit the following views as the result of their deliberations. We deem it inexpedient at this time to settle upon any one, for the following, amongst other reasons, to wit: It is very well known that many persons in the district are opposed to candidates being settled, preferring the custom of having Independent Candidates in the field; and as the Hon.

HENRY NES, of York County, the able Representative from this district in the 25th Congress of the U. S., proved himself, both in Congress and elsewhere, to be the firm friend of Protection to American Industry and the Tariff of 1842, as well as to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the PUBLIC LANDS, and all other leading measures of Public Policy, which in our opinion are calculated to promote the best interests of the country; and he having announced himself a candidate for a seat in the next Congress, and we having undiminished confidence in his principles, recommend him not only to the support of the Whigs of the District, but also to all others who wish to prefer having the interests and industry of our own citizens fostered by our Government rather than those of foreign lands;—and as the Locofoco leaders of York and Adams counties, by their rejection of the Hon. James McClellan and the selection of Col. JOHN RANKIN in his stead, as their candidate for Congress, give the strongest indication that the latter has been selected in preference to the former, on account of his greater attachment to the principles of the BRITISH TARIFF of 1842, against which are to be found recorded the votes of all the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, with one exception.

Such being the case, what Pennsylvania can hesitate for a moment in casting his vote on the second Tuesday of October next for Dr. NES, the tried friend of protection, to giving it to John Rankin, the FREE TRADE CANDIDATE. We think there cannot be a doubt but that a majority of 10,000 tongues in the district will proclaim at the ballot boxes, that their servants this day assembled at Abbottstown have judged correctly; and that it would be folly in the extreme to select any other candidate at this time.

At the same time and place the Conferees adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That we present to the Whigs of the Commonwealth the name of JAMES COOPER, of Adams county, as one which will eminently serve to arouse the people, and rally them in support of their true and best interests.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Mr. Cooper to the Whigs of the State, we do it with a view of promoting the interests of the party and of the country, the ability and integrity of Mr. Cooper furnishing a guaranty that both will be safe in his hands.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is important that the measures and principles of policy of the Whigs should be brought home to the attention of the people, by a judicious, popular and public discussion of them by the candidates of the party; and in view of this, taken in connection with James Cooper's thorough acquaintance with these principles and measures, and especially with the Tariff, and his known ability, and power as a popular speaker—we cordially and earnestly recommend him as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and the champion of our cause, confidently believing that his nomination will be the harbinger of VICTORY.

Resolved, That in view of the enormous State debt which is now hanging over the citizens of Pennsylvania, we cannot contemplate the re-election of Wm. B. Foster as a Canal Commissioner, with any other feelings than those of dread, having "weighed him in the balance and found him wanting." We therefore earnestly invite all who are friendly to the best interests of the Commonwealth, and in favor of the One Term principle, as well as the Tariff of 1842 and other measures referred to in these proceedings, to suffer no trifling obstacle to keep them from the polls, but to rally in favor of JAS. M. POWER, of Mercer county, the acknowledged popular and efficient candidate of the true friends of Pennsylvania interests.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the Whig papers of the district.

H. SPALDING, Chairman.

JACOB WIRT, Secy.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 200.

There has been no time for years past when the prospects of the Whig party were so brilliant in this State as at present. The course of the administration, under the tariff plague of '44 been respect-ful, and the interest of Pennsylvania unassailed, would still have been sufficient to secure the State for the Whigs. The usurpation by the President of the power of plunging the country into a war, a prerogative distinctly withheld by our constitution, and known only to monarchies, is an outrage that could not fail to startle every Pennsylvania republican; while the motives of that usurpation, the conquest of Mexico, in order to add a number of slave States to the confederacy, to destroy all equipoise in our government, and subject the people of the North to the slave owners of the South, heighten the indignation and apprehension which such a measure is calculated to inspire. The veto by the President of the Harbor Bill is regarded with no less disapprobation. The law was demanded by the best interests of the entire country; it was sanctioned by the enlightened statesmen of all parties, and demanded to secure our commerce and those engaged in it from calamities at which humanity shudders. The Sub-Treasury act, also, a measure against which, after full trial and elaborate argument, the people of the nation, with unprecedented unanimity, gave a verdict of condemnation, has been revived. A vast government mammoth bank has been created; its notes are made a currency; and in the absence of any revenue adequate to provide for their payment, the forethoughtful look to see the land flooded with an issue of continental rags—the cowardly and cruel stratagem of government to cheat a people they dare not more directly tax.—The first veto of a private bill—the French Claimants' bill—is not forgotten; nor the fact, that while the President makes war upon Mexico, upon the ground that she does not pay her acknowledged debts, he refuses to pay the debts of our own government; of longer standing, more solemn obligation, and due to our citizens; and does so upon no better ground than that he wants the money to compel the Mexicans to be honest. The folly and madness, the inconsistency and treachery, the final ineptitude and meanness of the Administration upon the Oregon question would, of itself, be sufficient to carry the State against it. Indeed the subjects of accusation against the government as now administered have so multiplied in number and so swelled in grossness, one above another, that it may be apprehended that the public press have not done justice to any. But the intelligence of the people, who have witnessed wrong after wrong and shame after shame falling upon the country, has cherished a remembrance of the long calendar of offences, and will pass judgment upon them, according to their merits, at the polls. Were the Tariff question buried, these issues would secure the condemnation of the Administration. Were these questions lost sight of, the Tariff fraud and outrage would render the same result inevitable.

Pennsylvania is a Whig State. Circumstances have hitherto defrauded the party of the victory which was its right; but the result of each earnest contest has shown a regular advance in the vote of the Whigs. The Tariff fraud has decisively ascertained their triumph. It has split the party throughout the entire State. It is a ruling question in Pennsylvania politics; and necessarily so, for it is interwoven with every fibre of Pennsylvania industry. Six months since the entire population of the State were ultra in support of the Tariff of '42. The course of the administration has thrown every thing into confusion in the ranks of the locofocos. There are some that must go with the Administration; go whither-soever it may, they have gutted down the shameful dose prepared for them, bent their necks for the collar, and can in nothing be distinguished from the nullifiers of South Carolina. There are others who—

"Do perceive here a divided duty," and while in national politics they are for free trade; on local issues they still affect a devotion to the tariff of '42. Others make a hotchpotch mixture of Free Trade and Tariff, and proclaim to be upon both sides, and upon neither; and there are still others who, afraid to desert the Tariff, and ashamed of the absurdity of supporting a Free Trade administration, while they advocate protection, say little on the subject and hope to pass unchallenged. To maintain these various positions, all sorts of strange inventions and ludicrous inconsistencies are resorted to. But the mass of the people, those who are politicians because patriots, and desire only to see justice and honesty in the public councils, affrighted and disgusted at the fraud of '44, openly denounce the authors and supporters of the British Tariff, and avow their determination to sustain the only Pennsylvania party that dares proclaim its principles and maintain them—the Whigs. Never was the locofoco party so shattered in Pennsylvania as by the British Bill. Its organs and candidates profess different principles in different districts and counties; and even in the same districts we find them antipodes on this ruling question of the contest. From a confusion thus worse confounded there is little difficulty in predicting the result—discomfiture.

That which has chilled and distracted the enemy, has united and stimulated the Whig party. Its organization has been vigorously resumed; its wanderers have

been reclaimed; and its ranks, swelled by unexpected accessions, knit like a phalanx, confident and resolute, advance to a certain victory. No false expediency will in the coming contest divert their votes to other issues. They are Whigs and nothing else. With this ardor and fidelity, and with the advantage which the state of the contest affords them, they cannot fail to achieve a victory that will be the basis of other and more extended triumphs.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, September 28, 1844.

WHIG TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

James M. Power.

CONGRESS.

Henry Nes.

ASSEMBLY.

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER.

Andrew McIntzleman.

AUDITOR.

John C. Ellis.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

John Houch.

Locofoco Free Trade Ticket.

Canal Commissioner—Wm. B. Foster.

Congress—John Rankin.

Assembly—Isaac E. Wierman.

Commissioner—Jonathan Raymond.

Director—Abraham Spangler.

Auditor—Joseph Bittinger.

Our Candidates.

The Whigs of Adams have now presented to

them a full ticket for the coming election,

and one which, in every particular, is worthy

of their strenuous and faithful support.

JAMES M. POWER, Esq., the candidate for

Canal Commissioner, is represented to us as a

man admirably qualified for the situation to

which the People have nominated him. With

an unblemished character, honest and upright, he

comes before the citizens of Pennsylvania, the

advocate of Economy in the management of the

Public Works, a friend and active supporter of

the Protective Industry of the State, and who will

prove a keen and watchful public servant, in a

situation which requires acuteness and firmness

to prevent public plunder. There is every rea-

son to anticipate his triumphant election, if the

People do their duty. From the fact that the

present incumbent, Mr. POWER, who now de-

sires a re-election, is one of those near-plun-

derrers who have been feasting upon the fatness

of the land, at the expense of the Tax-payers of

the Commonwealth; and because he is attached

to the car of the Southern Free Traders, who

are riding rough-shod over Pennsylvania and

her interests.

Our candidate for Congress, Dr. NES, is known

to all our readers, from the fact of his having

represented this District in the 25th Congress.

His course then met the approval of the true

friends of Pennsylvania, and was all that could

be desired. He was a fast friend of the Tariff

of 1842, the distribution of the proceeds of the

Public Lands, and of a sound National Currency,

instead of Treasury Notes, and irredeemable

sht-plasters. His opinions are unchanged—he

goes strongly for the REPEAL OF THE

BRITISH TARIFF OF 1842, which has caused

such great rejoicing among the Manufac-

turers of England—he goes for the Protection of

American Industry against the pauper labor of

Europe—in short, he advocates every principle

of policy which will place our country on that

high eminence to which her resources, her en-

terprise, and her situation, must elevate her, if

she be not crushed under the hands of the tools

of British influence. If the friends of Pennsylv-

ania interests do their duty, there can be no

doubt of his triumphant election. His oppo-

nent, Mr. RANKIN, of York county, is the can-

didate of the Free Traders, and, as very properly

remarked, "if he receives a majority of the votes

of this district, it will be regarded as a British

victory." Will the people of this district per-

mit such an event to happen? Surely not—

we have been "hewers of wood and drawers of

water" long enough to the South. It is time to

take an independent stand, and no longer be bul-

lied into measures that so sorely and fatally

wound us. Friends of your country, to your

posts! Give Dr. NES a majority in the District,

which will place the seal of condemnation upon

the attempts of the Free Traders to prostrate

Pennsylvania.

Of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, our candidate

for the Legislature it is unnecessary for us to

make a remark. He is known to all. His

high talent, his frank and manly character, the

important influence he has always exercised in

the Legislative assemblies of which he has been

a member, all point him out as one of which

our County has deservedly a right to be proud,

and will insure him a vote worthy of the

"Young Guard."

Mr. MCINTZLEMAN, the Whig nominee for

Commissioner, is a man well worthy of the of-

fice to which his political friends have nomi-

nated him. Of sound judgment, and simple ex-

perience, firm and unwavering in the discharge

of duty, he deserves and will receive the full

support of the Whigs, and also of many of his

political opponents.

The candidate for Auditor, Mr. ELLIS, is a

man admirably qualified for the office to which

he has been nominated. As an accountant, and

a man of most exact mind, and his assiduous

labors in the Board of Auditors will be important

For Director of the Poor, we have our towns-

man, Mr. HOUCH. Every man who knows

him, must acknowledge that a better selection

could not have been made. Of stern, unbending

integrity, of correct judgment, of liberal feeling,

and of experience in all that is required for the

proper management of that concern, he will re-

ceive the heartiest support of his fellow-citizens.

In short, the whole Ticket is one which the

Whigs of the "Young Guard" have reason to be

highly gratified with; and we hope to see a full

turn-out. Although there is no danger of the

County Ticket, yet the Canal Commissioner

and Congress vote calls for the active exertions

of all the good and true friends of Pennsylvania

to rally for the contest. Strike for your State

and her interests!

More Attempts at Deception.

The last "Compiler" says that, although the

British Tariff bill of 1842 is not fully perfect in

its details, yet it is not the dangerous and de-

structive object which the Whigs represented it

to be, and remarks that if the interests of our

State are not sufficiently protected, democratic

Pennsylvania can ask at the hands of a democratic

Congress, next winter, for an alteration or

modification of it, and "such an appeal from

democratic Pennsylvania would not be made in

vain." Now, is it possible, that our neighbor

thinks he can humbug the people by such talk?

Why how did that democratic Congress act be-

fore? The democratic Legislature of Pennsylv-

ania, by an unanimity seldom known, laid be-

fore that Congress solemn and decided resolu-

tion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, the demo-

cratic Representatives in Congress, (with one

exception,) and the democratic Senators, all vo-

ted against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842; and

how were they treated? Were they listened to

then with any respect? No—they were bul-

lied by the South, and told contemptuously that

they were too dumb to know right from wrong,

and that Pennsylvania would vote as she did

before, if the democratic leaders should tell them

to do so, notwithstanding the interests of the

State were sacrificed!

How completely is this prediction about to

be verified! The locofoco leaders have whee-

led about and are now attempting to persuade

the people that they were wrong in supporting

the Tariff of 1842, that the British Tariff bill of

1846 is just the thing—and are striving to de-

lude them by holding out a prospect of modifi-

cation, in case they are not altogether satisfied

with its details. The whole is a system of de-

ception, intended to lay Pennsylvania prostrate

at the feet of the Southern Free Traders, and

the British manufacturers—and it is time for

every true friend of Pennsylvania to arouse and

act for his own interests and the interests of his

State.

It is idle to multiply arguments in favor of

the Tariff policy—the whole force of the demo-

cracy have hitherto acknowledged it themselves,

and have only changed at the command of the

South—and it will be well for all interested to

act as independent men, and no longer be made

the dupes of designing men, whose every act in

this particular is deception and fraud! Watch

them closely.

Canal Commissioner.

The locofoco papers are becoming very much

alarmed at the prospect before them, of losing

their Canal Commissioner, Wm. B. FOSTER, at

the coming election; and among other expedi-

ents, cry out that if the Whigs obtain the ascen-

dancy, there will be extravagance and profligacy

in the expenditure of the public moneys.—

This is pretty talk for men who have been plun-

dering the State for years, and making use of

the Public Works as a means of political in-

trigue, and of enriching partisans at the expense

of the State. Now it is a plain, common sense

truth, that the affairs of the board would be

managed with much more prudence, and much

more to the interest of the State, were there a

man of different politics in the board, one who

would watch the actions of the majority, and

prevent as much as possible the plunder of the

public. In the event of the election of Mr. Pow-

er, the locofocos would still have a majority in

the Board; but his presence would be a check

upon extravagance, and put a stop to that sys-

tem of plunder which has been going on for

years. TAX-PAYERS—Think of this matter;

if there were even no principle involved in

the election, still the question of interest would

induce the support of Mr. Power, who is the

warm and active friend of the interests of Pen-

sylvania, and an honest, upright, business-man.

Offer of Mediation.

From a late debate in the British House of

Commons, we learn that the English Govern-

ment has instructed its Minister here to offer to

our Government the mediation of Great Britain

to settle the existing difficulties between this

country and the Republic of Mexico. As the

war with Mexico, remarks the Intelligence,

was begun without any adequate object, we be-

lieve that the whole country (all the paying part

of it, at least,) will rejoice at any intervention

which shall bring it to an early and reputable

end.

The Washington Union, the official organ,

says, in relation to this offer—"On our part, no

mediation is called for. If the British Govern-

ment can, by its counsels, persuade Mexico to

awake to her true interests and to meet us in a

spirit of justice in such a negotiation, there can

be no reasonable objection on our part, that such

counsel should be given. But English inter-

ference in any form, to fix the terms or pre-

sents the conditions of peace, is not to be sanctioned

and cannot be sanctioned for a moment. We

know our own rights, and our own wrongs;

